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## Miscellaneous Articles.

Letter from Mr. Vallandigham.

DAYTON, OHIO, May 13, 1861.  
To Messrs. Richard H. Hendrickson, N. G. Oglesby, John McClellan, William J. Wicks, Simon Goldman, James G. Lammie, D. H. Peck, J. F. Hunt, John H. Jones, A. G. Glendinning, H. P. Glough, J. G. Farries, and W. W. Settell, Middletown, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 9th instant, requesting my opinion upon certain points connected with what you justly style the present "glorious, and it may be, bloody war," has been received. That opinion was since formed, and was repeatedly set forth through the press or by speech and vote in the House of Representatives last winter, and re-affirmed in a card dated on the 17th of last month, a few days after the commencement of the war. But inasmuch as I never had occasion to discuss this particular question at length, I beg leave to adopt the following admirable summary of the case in an extract from a carefully prepared and exceedingly able speech of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the Senate of the United States, March 15th, 1861:

"I prefer such an amicable settlement to peaceable disunion; and I prefer it a thousand times to civil war. If we can adopt such amendments as will be satisfactory to Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and the other border States, the same plan of pacification which will satisfy them will create a Union party in the cotton States which will soon embrace a large majority of the people in those States, and bring them back to their own free will and accord; and thus restore, strengthen, and perpetuate the glorious old Union forever. I repeat, whatever guarantees will satisfy Maryland and the border States (the States now in the Union) will create a Union party in the seceded States that will bring them back by the voluntary action of their own people. You can restore and preserve the Government in that mode. You can do it in no other."

"War is dishonor. War is final, eternal separation. Hence, disguise it as you may, every Union man in America must oppose such amendments to the Constitution as will preserve peace and restore the Union while every disunionist, whether openly or secretly plotting its destruction, is the advocate of peaceful secession, or of war, as the surest means of rendering re-union and reconstruction impossible. I have too much respect for his intellect to believe, for one moment, that there is a man for war who is not a disunionist *per se*. Hence, I do not mean, if I can prevent it, that the enemies of the Union—men plotting to destroy it—shall drag this country into war, under the pretext of protecting the public property, enforcing the laws, and collecting revenue, when their object is disunion, and war the means of accomplishing a cherished purpose."

"The disunionists, therefore, are divided into two classes; the one open, the other secret disunionists. The one is in favor of peaceful secession and a recognition of independence; the other is in favor of war, as the surest means of accomplishing the object, and of making the separation final and eternal. I am a Union man, and hence against war; but if the Union must be temporarily broken by a revolution, and the establishment of a *de facto* government by some of the States, let no act be done that will prevent restoration and future preservation. Peace is the only policy that can lead to that result."

"But we are told, and we hear it repeated everywhere, that we must find out whether we have got a Government. 'Have we a Government?' is the question, and we are told we must test that question by using the military power to put down all discontented spirits. Sir, this question, 'have we a Government?' has been propounded by every tyrant who has tried to keep his feet on the necks of the people since the world began. When the barons demanded Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede, he exclaimed, 'have we a Government?' and called for his army to pull down the discontented barons. When Charles I attempted to collect the ship's money in violation of the Constitution of England, and in disregard of the rights of the people, and was resisted by them, he exclaimed, 'have we a Government?' We cannot treat with rebels; put down the traitors; we must show that we have a Government. When James II was driven from the throne of England for trampling on the liberties of the people, he called for his army, and exclaimed, 'let us show that we have a Government.' When George III called upon his army, to put down rebel, 'no compromise with traitors; let us demonstrate that we have a Government.' When, in 1848, the people rose upon their tyrants all over Europe, and demanded guarantees for their rights, every crowned head exclaimed, 'have we a Government?' and appealed to the army to vindicate their authority and enforce the law."

"Sir, the history of the world does not fail to condemn the folly, weakness, and wickedness of that Government which drew its sword upon its own people when they demanded guarantees for their rights. This cry, that we must have a Government, is merely following the example of the besotted Bourbon, who never learned anything by misfortune, never forgave an injury, never forgot an affront. Must we demonstrate that we have got a government, and coerce obedience without reference to the justice or injustice of the complaints? Sir, whenever ten million people proclaim to you, with one unanimous voice, that they apprehend their rights, their freedoms, and their family altars are in danger, it becomes a wise Government to listen to the appeal, and remove the apprehension. History does not record an example where any human Government has been strong enough to crush ten millions of people into subjection when they believed their rights and liberties were imperiled, without first convincing the Government itself into a despotism, and destroying the last vestige of freedom."

These were the sentiments of the Democratic party, of the Constitutional Union party, and of a large majority of the Republican presses and party, only six weeks ago. They were mine; I voted them up, they were repeated along with every Democrat and Union man in the House. I have seen nothing to change, much to confirm them, since; especially in the secession, within the last thirty days, of Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee, taking with them four millions and a half of people, immense wealth, inexhaustible resources, five hundred thousand fighting men, and the graves of Washington and Jackson. I shall vote them again.

Waiving the question of the doubtful legality of the first proclamation, of April 15th, calling out the militia for "unrepublican purposes," under the Act of 1795, I will vote to pay them, because they had no money but supposed duty and patriotism to move them; and, moreover, they will have rendered almost the entire service required of them, before Congress shall meet. But the audacious usurpation of President Lincoln, for which he deserves impeachment, in daring, against the very letter of the Constitution, and without the shadow of law, to "raise and support armies," and to "provide and maintain a navy," for three or five years, by mere executive proclamation, I will not vote to sustain or ratify—never. Millions for defence; not a man or a dollar for aggressive and offensive war.

The war has had many motives for its commencement; it can have but one result, whether it last one year or fifty years—final, eternal separation, disunion. As for conquest and subjugation of the South, I will not impeach the intelligence of any man among you, by assuming that you dream of it as at any time or in any way possible. Remember the warning of Lord Chatham to the British Parliament: "My Lords, you cannot conquer America." A public debt of hundreds of millions, weighing us and our posterity down for generations, we cannot escape. Fortunate shall we be if we escape with our liberties. Indeed, it is no longer so much a question of war with the South, as whether we ourselves are to have Constitutions and a Republican form of Government hereafter in the North and West.

In brief, I am for the Constitution first, and a all hazards; for whatever can now be saved of the Union next; and for peace always, as essential to the preservation of either. But, whatever any one may think of the war, one thing, at least, every one of liberty ought to demand inexorably, that it shall be carried on strictly subject to the Constitution.

The peace policy was tried; it arrested secession, and promised a restoration of the Union. The policy of war is now upon trial; in twenty days it has driven four States and four millions and a half of people out of the Union and into the Confederacy of the South. In a little while longer it will drive out, also, two or more States, and two millions or three millions of people. War, may indeed, be the policy of the East, but peace is a necessity to the West. I would have volunteered nothing, gentlemen, at this time in regard to this civil war; but, as constituents, you had a right to know my opinions and position; and, briefly, but most frankly, you have them.

My only answer to those who indulge in slander and vituperation, was given in the card of the 17th of April, herewith enclosed. Very truly,  
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

### Letters of Marque.

We have been shown a copy of a letter of marque. The act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods, has been published in this paper, and we deem it unnecessary to republish it. We, therefore, only publish the President's instructions to private armed vessels, and the form of the bond to be entered into by persons applying for letters:

**PRESIDENT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS.**  
1. The tenor of your commission under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to recognize the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States, and concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods," a copy of which is hereto annexed, will be kept constantly in view. The high seas, referred to in your commission, you will understand generally to refer to the low water mark; but with the exception of the space within one league, or three miles from the shore of countries at peace both with the United States and the Confederate States. You nevertheless execute your commission within the distance of the shore of a nation at war with the U. S. States, and even on the waters within the jurisdiction of such nation, if permitted to do so.

2. You are to pay the strictest regard to the rights of neutral powers, and the usages of civilized nations; and in all your proceedings towards neutral vessels, you are to give them no molestation or interruption as will consist with the right of detaining their neutral character, and of detaining and bringing them in for regular adjudication in the proper cases. You are particularly to avoid even the appearance of using force or seduction, with the view to deprive such vessels of their crews or the passengers of other than persons in the military service of the enemy.

3. Towards enemy vessels and their crews, you are to proceed in exercising the rights of war, with all the justice and humanity which characterize this Government and its citizens.

If goods contraband of war are found on any neutral vessel, and the commander thereof shall offer to deliver them up, the offer shall be accepted, and the vessel left at liberty to pursue its voyage, unless the quantity of contraband goods shall be greater than can be conveniently received on board your vessel, in which case the neutral vessel may be carried into port, for the delivery of contraband goods.

The following articles are declared by this government contraband of war, as well as all others that are so declared by the laws of nations, viz:

All arms and implements, serving for the purpose of war by land or sea, such as cannons, mortars, guns, muskets, rifles, pistols, petards, bombs, grenades, balls, shot, shells, pikes, swords, bayonets, javelins, lances, horse furniture, holsters, belts, and generally all other implements of war.

Also, timber for shipbuilding, pitch, tar, rosin, copper in sheets, sails, hemp, cordage, and generally whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, wrought iron and planks only excepted.

Neutral vessels conveying enemies' dispatches, or military persons in the service of the enemy, forfeit their neutral character, and are liable to capture and condemnation. But this rule does not apply to neutral vessels bearing dispatches from the public ministers or ambassadors of the enemy residing in neutral countries.

By command of the President of the Confederate States.

ROBERT TOOMBS.

Secretary of State.

FORM OF BOND.

Know all men by these presents: That we (note 1) are bound to the Confederate States of America in the sum of (note 2) thousand dollars, to the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas, application has been made to the said Confederate States of America, for the grant of a commission or letter of marque, and general reprisals, authorizing the (note 3), or vessel called the (note 4), to act as a private armed vessel in the service of the Confederate States on the high seas, against the United States of America, its ships and vessels, and those of its citizens, during the pendency of the war now existing between the said Confederate States and the said United States.

Now, if the owners, officers and crew, who shall be employed on board of said vessel when commissioned, shall observe the laws of the Confederate States, and the instructions which shall be given them according to law for the regulation of their conduct, and shall satisfy all damages and injuries which shall be done or committed contrary to the tenor thereof by such vessel during her commission, and shall deliver up said commission when revoked by the President of the Confederate States, then this obligation shall be void, but otherwise shall remain in full force and effect.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us, on this day of

A. C. } Witnesses.  
C. D. }

[Seal]  
[Seal]  
[Seal]

NOTE 1.—This blank must be filled with the name of the commander for the time being, and the owners, at least two responsible parties, not interested in the vessel.

NOTE 2.—This blank must be filled with the sum of money, in full, for which the vessel is bound, or less number, if more than that number, the blank must be filled with a "ten."

NOTE 3.—This blank must be filled with the character of the vessel, "ship," or "brig," "sloop," or "steamer," &c.

NOTE 4.—This blank must be filled with the name of the vessel.

Particulars of the Fight at Aquia Creek and Fairfax.

We clip the following from the correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch:

FREDERICKSBURG, June 1.—I have just returned from our batteries at Aquia Creek, where I witnessed the fight of yesterday, and to-day, between four or five United States steamers and our battery at the Creek.

On Thursday evening last, four United States steamers, one of them the "Anacostia," were seen lying off "Maryland Point," and our brave boys anticipating a brush, prepared at once to give them a warm reception.

On Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, the "Anacostia" and three other steamers were seen to get under way, and approaching within two and a half miles of the battery, opened fire on it. Our boys promptly responded, and the fire was continued for an hour and a half between the steamers and battery, when Walker's Flying Artillery, supported by the R. L. L. Blues, Captain Wise, of your city, came up with a run from Marlboro Point, and opened on the steamers, the fire continuing for an hour and a half. During this engagement, several men were seen to fall on the steamers, and it generally believed that at least one of the vessels was badly injured, as all of them withdrew from the fight about 4 o'clock. During the engagement a shot from a rifle piece on one of the steamers passed over our battery, about two hundred yards over head, and fell two miles away. The men in the battery sustained no injury, the only damage done being the tearing to pieces of the officers' quarters by a shell from the enemy's gun.

To-day, about 11 o'clock, the "Anacostia," a large three-masted steam propeller, supposed to be the Pawnee, and four other vessels, came in sight, three of the steamers opening on our battery. The fight was continued for six hours, the vessel firing 500 shot at us without doing the slightest injury, notwithstanding the fact that the shell fell thick as hail around our battery, and one of them passed through a port hole and exploded in our midst. Our battery fired 100 shots, many of which took effect on the vessels; one of them carrying away the flag of the "Anacostia," and another cutting down the mast of the large propeller. The last shot fired was from one of Walker's rifle pieces, which ricocheted and struck the large steamer just above the water line, immediately after which the vessel got under way and moved off, probably to repair damages.

During the fight our men were as cool as icebergs, every one exhibiting a bravery and determination that would have done credit to veteran soldiers.

During the two days' fight none of our men were killed, and only one of them slightly injured—not enough to prevent his taking part in the fight. Should the enemy attempt to effect a landing at the Creek hereafter, you will then learn with certainty that *somebody has been hurt*.

FAIRFAX, C. H., June 1.—At an early hour this morning, our village was thrown into great excitement by the arrival of Federal troops, the firing of guns, and the jells of the enemy.

Unexpectedly a company of regular cavalry, well armed and mounted, and headed by a minor, dashed through the principal streets, yelling like madmen, and firing their pistols right and left as they sped along. Captain Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles, whose company was stationed in a meadow near of the town, on hearing the firing, ran out to ascertain the cause, when he was shot down and killed. This fact threw the Rifles into temporary confusion, the First Lieutenant being absent; in the meantime, the United States Cavalry again charged through the town, firing and yelling. Ex-Gov. Smith, who was temporarily here, hastened over to the camp of the Rifles, and rallying them, was proceeding to meet the enemy, when Col. Yuell appeared and took command. The cavalry, in the meantime, came dashing through the town for the third time, when a well directed volley emptied a number of saddles, and caused the hiring soldiers to beat a hasty retreat. Our men closed upon the Hessians as speedily as possible, and besides killing five of them, and capturing six or eight fine horses, took eight or ten prisoners, three of whom were carried to Manassas Junction for safe keeping.

A friend, who heard the firing, and saw the retreat of the valiant cavalry, says there were not less than fifteen or twenty horses scampering over the fields, minus their riders; and another informs me that he has seen five dead bodies of cavalry men.

In the skirmish which took place, our only loss was that of Capt. Marr, than whom a more brave soldier, or gallant gentleman, ever lived or died; and he was no doubt killed by an accidental shot. Another of our men was slightly wounded. Let us be thankful that the God of Battles is with us, and relying upon His providence, and the justice of our cause. I am sure we shall eventually triumph over our enemies.

WARRENTON, June 1.—The body of the lamented Marr reached town this evening, and was escorted to the residence of his deeply afflicted mother by the Lee Guards, and a very large concourse of citizens.

The South Carolinians, 2,100 strong, have advanced to the Court House, together with Kemper's Flying Artillery, while strong supports have been advanced from Manassas Junction. If all the men at the Junction and Fairfax Court House could be advanced to Alexandria, we have enough to whip all the troops on this side of the river, but I won't tell how many there are.

### Victory or Death.

When the French Republic was threatened with invasion, and the safety of the State proclaimed in danger, all citizens rushed to the standard of the country. Impelled by patriotic fervor, and the inspiring words of the Marseillaise, the frontiers were speedily covered by impetuous, impulsive and impatient warriors. The great difficulty was to direct and discipline the enormous mass. The number of experienced officers was very small, and necessity compelled a resort to new and untried men, all of whom were eager for the post of honor and danger. The energetic statesmen who then ruled France met the crisis by proclaiming that victory or death was required at the hands of every officer. No excuse would be received for defeat under any circumstances. Nothing but victory could satisfy the demand of patriotism and the safety of the State. If they encountered the enemy, they must conquer or die. There was no other alternative—better be martyrs than dastards.

The effect of this energetic policy, vigorously pursued, was vast and instantaneous. The invaders were speedily expelled from her soil by the invincible legions of France, and names never before heard, filled the tramp of fame.

We are in a situation somewhat similar. At the first cry of invasion, our population have rushed to arms—all anxious to share in the glory and the peril of routing the invading force. With the exception of the few officers of the late United States army, who have rallied to our standard, practical war is a thing unknown to our citizen-soldiers. The vast majority of our officers are, therefore, and necessarily, unknown men. They have to be tried, and upon the success of the trial will depend the lives of our people and the safety of the State. To adopt the stern rule of the French committee, and exact immolation or victory might not accord with the manners or the feelings of our people. But the next most rigorous execution should be strenuously insisted on—Dismissal from the service, instant and without regard to circumstances, should follow every failure. Success is the highest—the greatest—the one pre-eminent and indispensable, self-sufficient and all-sufficient virtue in an officer. With it all things may be accomplished; without it, nothing. Our officers must learn to command that tall man, or they must cease to command a corporal's squad of our people. This should be understood at once, as the fixed and irrevocable law. It is demanded by the interests of our soldiers—by the vast interest at stake in the safety of the Commonwealth—the freedom and independence of the Confederacy.—Richmond Whig.

A SHORT WAR.—All the Northern papers insist that the war must be short.—They will not admit the possibility that it can be protracted. It must be closed by a truce, they say, that trade and business may be resumed. This is a matter on which more than one may have a voice.—No doubt it would suit Yankeeedom very well to subjugate the South in sixty days, and make us pay the expenses of the war, and have us ever after as abject and submissive vassals. But this might not ex-

actly suit us. They may inundate us with their 500,000 warriors, burn our cities and lay waste our fields, if they can, but that would not subdue us. We should be a little fiercer than ever for war, and never would consent to bury the hatchet until we had paid them in their own coin; sacked their cities and desolated their homes. Their idea of whipping a free people into submission and affection, is like many other of their absurd "notions," and only exposes their own weak side. They are creatures whom the lash would tame to obedience, and they judge of others by themselves.

A short war, indeed! If the acknowledged Yankee despotism be a condition precedent to its close, the youngest child now living may reach the age of Methuselah without seeing its end. Blooded horses don't pull free to a cold collar! We do not expect to get warm to the work in twelve months; and if it requires ten years we will make the Yankees pay the expenses of this unprovoked and atrocious war! Richmond Whig.

### New York Getting Frightened.

The following communication is published in the New York Express of Thursday evening:

"WAR WITH ENGLAND—MAKE PREPARATIONS SEASONABLY.—I see from the published proceedings of the Union Defence Committee, in to-day's papers, that a resolution has been unanimously adopted by them calling the attention of the General Government to the necessity of strengthening the defenses of New York city. This is a step in the right direction, and it cannot be taken a moment too soon. Almost every day seems to strengthen the probability that we shall have war with Great Britain, and possibly with France, within the next six months. Those unscrupulous and ambitious monarchial powers have no special attachment for our free institutions, and the recent enactment of the Morrill tariff (which virtually excludes from our market many kinds of British goods) has excited bitter prejudice against us. Superadded to this the English and French Governments are almost compelled to have the cotton, tobacco and naval stores which are produced by the Southern States; and if these cannot be obtained by fair and peaceful commerce, the chances are that they will be acquired at the hazard and expense of war. Already do British ships begin to run the blockade of Southern ports, and complaints are being heard against British consuls and British agents."

If the complication arise with Great Britain, as seems now most probable, our city is by no means secure against attacks from her powerful navy, and if France should league with her it will require all our watchfulness and strength to ward off the damaging blows which will be aimed at our commerce and our cities upon the seaboard. Let us therefore take counsel from prudence and our fears, and be well prepared for whatever contingencies may arise."

### How MINISTER CORWIN IS RECEIVED IN MEXICO.

By a late arrival the New Orleans Picayune is in receipt of the Trait d'Union, a journal published in the city of Mexico, from which it translates an article with reference to the new U. S. Minister. After announcing his arrival the Trait d'Union goes on to say:

"In what capacity does this representative, appointed by Mr. Lincoln, come here? Evidently in the capacity of Minister of the United States—that is to say, of the Confederacy, such as it was before the separation of the States of the South. Can he, ought he to be received in that capacity? This is the first question to be solved."

"We must be very careful on that point. The first step on such grounds may be very dangerous. Mr. Corwin would not be singularly recognized as the representative of only the States of the North; and the Mexican Government cannot recognize him as representing the States of the South."

"If Mr. Lincoln's envoy limits his pretensions to be only the representative of the North, he strikes a blow at the dignity of his own government, and admits thereby that the administration, whose commission he holds, is making in this moment an unjust and unlawful war on the South—and that is not possible for him to do."

"If Mexico should receive him as representing at once the States of the North and of the South, it would thereby discredit the legitimate authority of the Confederate States and of the government at Montgomery—and this is not more possible for them."

"Mr. Corwin comes, as is said, to conclude a treaty. That question may be handled later. The question for the present is, of his reception, and frankly, the case seems to us a very embarrassing one. Perhaps it will be submitted to Congress. We shall see how they will get rid of it. 'It must not be forgotten that the Republican party—the same which Mr. Corwin represents—refused to ratify the treaty of Melean, which was so favorable at the time to the Liberal cause, on the main ground that the treaty had been made by a government whose authority did not extend over the whole nation. This argument may now be returned against the Republicans; for the authority of Mr. Lincoln is certainly very far from reaching over the whole of the country which once formed the confederation of the United States."

"This reasoning is strengthened by other considerations not less potent. The necessity which Mexico has for living on good terms with the Confederate States, its neighbors; the danger to its frontiers of making for itself so formidable an enemy; its need of commercial relations with the Confederate States, and many other irresistible reasons, upon which we shall take more than one occasion to dilate."

### MILITARY OFFICERS.—There is a striking contrast between the principal officers in the two armies now concentrating in Virginia.

We see it stated by the New York Express that the ages of the general officers in Lincoln's army run as follows: Scott, aged 73; Wool, 73; Harney, 65; Mansfield, 60; Totten, head of the Engineers, 80; Craig, head of the Ordnance Department, 70; Ripley, Ordnance, 70; Sum-

ner, 65; Lawson, Surgeon General, 80; Larned, Paymaster General, 70; Gibson, Commissary General, Churchill, Inspector General, and Thomas, Adjutant General, are old men, having entered the army in the beginning of the present century, Gibson in 1808, and Churchill in 1812.

In the army of the Confederate States we find Davis, Commander-in-Chief, a young man, comparatively, and full of energy, vigor and fire; Beauregard, only between 40 and 50, in the full vigor of health; Lee, about 54 or 55; Bragg, active, vigorous and efficient, with others that might be named did we know their precise ages. In the physique of our officers, and in the material of their command, the Confederate States have a decided advantage over the enemy. But above all these they have the higher advantage and the favor of the Almighty, in the fact that their cause is just.—Guardian.

### A NOVEL METHOD OF TAKING PICKERS.—RED PEPPER.—A correspondent of the Mobile Register has a novel plan for capturing Fort Pickens. He says:

It is well known that there are some chemicals so poisonous that an atmosphere impregnated with them makes it impossible to remain where they are, as they would destroy life or interfere so much with respiration as to make fresh air indispensable. That the whole atmosphere of Fort Pickens can be so impregnated in a short time can be shown to be no means chimerical, and not only chimerical, but easily effected. It will not cost so much as is to be impracticable, and it may cost infinitely less than a regular siege, not only in money, but life. Everybody almost knows that burning red pepper, even in small quantities—a teaspoonful—will clear the largest room of a crowd in a few minutes; that the least snuff of veratrum will make one cough himself almost to death, and run great risk of coughing himself into consumption; that some gases are so poisonous to life that the smallest quantity will kill—hydrocyanic acid and arseniuretted hydrogen, for instance. By mixing red pepper and veratrum with the powder with which the shells are filled, or by filling large shells of extraordinary capacity with poisonous gases and throwing them very rapidly into the fort, every living soul would have to leave in double quick time—it would be impossible to breathe there. If the bombardment is effected in a dead calm, the result would be certain; and often at Fort Pickens there is not a breath of air stirring from day-light until 10 o'clock in the morning.

THE CITIZEN SOLDIER.—The senior editor of the Memphis Appeal has just returned from a short visit to the South. He says: "What we saw and heard during our absence convinced us that there is no power on earth that can subdue the South except by force. From Memphis to New Orleans, every highway was choked with a company of brave militia. From Mobile to Corinth, Mississippi, every depot swarmed with stalwart men ready and anxious to march in defence of the South. Nearly a thousand troops were on the train from Mobile, and we found at every depot a company of robust soldiers, full of robust health, expert in the use of weapons, insured by hardships, and burning with enthusiasm. Indeed, the South presents the appearance of a great camp. The very genius of battle seems to have descended upon our people. The stupendous uprising of the warlike young men far surpasses public expectation."

Every citizen furnishes his man, ready to go forth in defence of their unencumbered liberties. Every man seems to comprehend the mighty issues for which they are ready to battle. Nor was the heart of man alone stirred with patriotic emotions. Thousands of women thronged the roadside, and with their tears and smiles nerved the heart of the soldier with strength and hope. From each house-top floated the Confederate flag, and from almost every window and door waved a white handkerchief. The sleek, fat negro, seeming to have been cared for than the poor whites of the North, paused in the unfinished farrow, and raised his dusky cap in cheers for the train of soldiers that was rushing by. Talk about subjugating such a people! What a profanation!

### THE BLOCKADE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The U. S. States steamer Brooklyn, Captain Poore, having notified the authorities at the Balize that a strict blockade of the mouth of the river had been ordered, and that he was on hand to render the blockade effective, was boarded yesterday under a flag of truce by the Captains of several British and French vessels now on the bar, and Captain Poore was asked if he intended to prevent the departure of the vessels then on the bar belonging to English and French owners, and loaded with freight for foreign ports. Poore declared that he should certainly prevent their departure, or seize them if they attempted to run the blockade. As their ships are all heavily loaded with valuable cargoes, including 2000 hogsheads of tobacco shipped by the French Consul on account of the French Government, and several hundred on account of Rothschilds and other foreign houses, such a decision naturally produced considerable excitement in this city. The British and French Consuls took the matter in hand, and by telegraph caused Captain Poore to understand that they would not permit such nonsense, and that the British and French squadrons would be here in a few days to protect the interests of their Governments. The last news from the Balize was that Poore had backed down, and the ships are all going out.—N. O. Delta.

### STEVED Salt Beef.—Prepare it as above, and cut it into steaks of the usual thickness; have some cabbage or other greens ready boiled; chop them up, and with the meat placed in a stew pan with a gill of water to every pound of meat, one teaspoonful of pepper to every four pounds of meat; stew gently for two hours; to vary the flavor, carrots, potatoes, haricot beans, boiled macaroni, cut up into pieces about an inch long, may be added. Beef prepared in these modes is fit for the tables of a thousand and a year.

### THE FIRST CHARLESTON PRIZE.—We learn, on direct and reliable authority, that a valuable prize has been secured by the Privateer Savannah, which left this port a few days ago between the bars of the Lincoln blockade.

This prize was the brig Joseph, of Portland, Me., from Havana, for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar, valued at \$30,000, and was taken into Georgetown, S. C., in masterly style.

Soon after this achievement, the privateer engaged the attention of a Lincolnite cruiser at a distance, and a chase begun.—At our last information, there was good reason to believe that the privateer, having the advantages of approaching night, thorough acquaintance with the coast and soundings, a light draft and a good pair of heels, was getting decidedly the better of the chase.

We hope soon to be able to congratulate the gallant Captain and crew, and to report a sweetening for the market.

Charleston Courier.

### WHAT MUST BE DONE WITH ALEXANDRIA.—The New York Tribune goes in for making some money out of the killing of the ruffian Ellsworth—rather more than his whole regiment would be worth as field hands. Speaking of the contumacious city of Alexandria, it says:

"A heavy pecuniary mulct—two or three hundred thousand dollars—should be imposed upon it, and failing thereof, the portion of the city where the crime occurred should be leveled with the ground. It is said in some of the journals that a coroner's inquest over the body of the murderer rendered a verdict that he died at the hands of United States soldiers while defending his own property in his own house—a victim of lawless violence, therefore, and not a rebel assassin! If this does not prove complicity with the crime on the part of the citizens, such as would amply justify the sort of retribution here called for, we are at a loss to know what would. Let the barbarians be taught that we are earnest; that since they have invoked war they shall have war—rigorous and unrelenting."

### NOVEL MATERIAL FOR PERCUSSION CAPS.—David Magee, of Fredericksburg, Va., has succeeded in making a very excellent article of caps out of leather and paper. He was in Richmond Saturday, examining the machinery for making percussion caps, so as to model his after the same pattern. The scrap leather of which Mr. Magee has thus far made his caps, are pressed into shape while wet, are then allowed to dry, and are then filled, as copper caps, with the detonating substance. Both the leather and paper caps are as effective as the regular copper caps. A sample was exhibited at this office on Saturday. They do not make so powerful a report as the copper cap, but are just as certain in their effects. The discoverer of this singular material thinks he has discovered a way to make both the leather and paper impervious to water.—Richmond Dispatch.

### Home Manufactures.

Under this head the Charleston Courier says:

"We were much gratified yesterday on visiting the foundry of the Messrs. Eason's, in Columbus street, to observe on hand a large supply of balls, shells, &c., made to order for the State. They have also in successful operation machinery for riding cannon and muskets. We understand the establishment will be able in a short time to rifle several hundred muskets a day in addition to the work done upon cannon."

We had an opportunity on Monday of testing a specimen of writing ink made in this city.

We shall have occasion to refer to it more fully after repeated trials, and after the enterprising manufacturer shall have completed engagements to supply it.

learn, on direct and reliable authority, that a valuable prize has been secured by the Privateer Savannah, which left this port a few days ago between the bars of the Lincoln blockade.

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